In the **Brief Description of the Drawings:** Please replace the old "Brief Description of the Drawings" with the new condensed "Brief Description of the Drawings" as shown below in order to overcome objections raised by the Examiner. No new matter has been added.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig.1 is an end view of a truck mounted multi functional fire hydrant testing machine that test the water flow & water pressure while also testing the condition of the valve as it is being opened and closed as well as protecting the environment from erosion and chlorine contamination.

Fig.2 is a side view of a skid mounted multi functional water valve tester shown cleaning dirt from a buried water valve steam access sleeve using air pressure and vacuum, and simultaneously using an articulated boom arm to support a valve exerciser torque wrench and test a fire hydrant. The vacuum tank system & auxiliary hydraulic tool circuit are also shown.

Fig.3 is a side view of truck mounted multi functional water valve tester shown testing a fire hydrant.

Fig.4 is a side view of a trailer mounted multi functional water valve tester shown cleaning dirt from a buried water valve steam access sleeve using water pressure and vacuum, and simultaneously testing a fire hydrant.

Fig.5 is a side view of a zero turn radius vehicle mounted multi functional water valve tester shown using an articulated boom arm to support a valve exerciser torque wrench with an extension arm to test the condition of a buried valve as it is powered open and closed. The vacuum hose used to clean access to the valve is shown retracted on a powered articulated boom arm.

Fig.6 is an end view of a trailer mounted multi functional fire hydrant testing machine that test the water flow & water pressure while also testing the condition of the valve as it is being opened and closed as well as protecting the environment from erosion and chlorine contamination.

In the **Description of the Preferred Embodiment:** Please amend as shown below.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

It is the objective of this invention to provide a power head 85, which may consist of a hydraulically driven drive motor or a DC electric motor [of] or AC electric motor or an air driven motor or cylinder to turn a valve stem in order to open or shut the valve 92 or hydrant 94.

The power head 85 may be articulated into place over the valve by the aid of an articulating boom arm, which may be manually moved with the aid of springs or it may be powered. Adapters and extension rods 91 assist in reaching and coupling the power head 85 to the valve stem of the valve 92 or hydrant 94. A Global Positioning System 90 may be used to document and transmit the date to a computer-mapping program. Measuring devices 88 may document and transmit to a computer program the torque required to open and close a valve, the number of revolution to open and close the valve, the flow through the valve at full open, full closed, and valves in between, as well as temperature, pressure and mechanical condition of the valve. In the case of fire hydrants 94, which are typically checked for full flow through a fire hose to atmosphere under pressure, a liquid pressure dissipater 95 (consisting of an outer shell, an open bottom, a fire hose connection and multiple baffles 99 to dissipate energy before releasing the water to the ground) is attached to the discharge of a fire hose 93, which has its supply end connected to a fire hydrant 94. This liquid pressure dissipater 95 drops the water to the ground like rain thus reducing erosion.

The above described means may be mounted on a plug in hitch 101 attachment to a vehicle hitch receiver 100 or it may be mounted on the bed of a truck, or skid mounted to be transported by a skid steer or forklift. The system may also be mounted on a trailer.

It is a further objective of the invention to access below ground utility valves, which often requires the removal of debris, gravel, or dirt before the valve stem is accessible to be opened or closed by a power head 85. With hard to turn valves the power head 85 will consist of an impact torque or pulsed torque to loosen frozen valves. Debris, gravel, or dirt 45 may be loosened by water pressure or air pressure to make it vacuum able. A vacuum container system vacuums an access to the valve stem 92. A valve box 98 can have silt vacuumed from it with a vacuum hose 17 attached to a vacuum debris tank 12, having a filter housing 62 and a vacuum producing means 11. Said vacuum producing means 11 may be generated by a compressed air venturi system or a mechanical vacuum pump blower.

FIG 1 is an end view of a truck with a liquid pressure dissipater 95 mounted on a hitch 101 plugged into a receiver coupler 100 at the back bumper of a vehicle. A hitch stabilizer 102 secures the unit. A fire hose 93 attaches the liquid pressure dissipater 95 to a fire hydrant 94, which has been opened by a power head 85, which is supported by an articulating boom arm 86, which is mounted to the liquid pressure dissipater 95. A hydraulic power supply 104 powers the hydraulic drive motor 85. The hydraulic power supply 104 is battery operated and the battery is charged by the truck electrical system by way of the electrical plug in 103. A GPS 90 locates the physical position of the water hydrant. The baffles 99 in the liquid pressure dissipater 95 allow the water 2 [97] to fall to the ground like rain. Controls 87 operate the drive motor 85 and measuring devices 88 record the torque & revolutions to open or close the valve.

FIG 2 is a side view of a vacuum debris tank 12 having a filter housing 62 a hose reel 37 and a single rear door 18 access to the debris tank 12. A power plant 67 consists of a diesel or gas engine to power an air compressor 105, or 12-VDC generator for charging batteries and powering the control systems. A hydraulic power supply 83 may be direct engine driven, belt driven or 12-VDC battery powered. The hydraulic power supply 83 may have connections 84 to power tools and portable equipment. The hydraulic power supply 83 may also power the drive motor 85. The articulated boom arm 86 may also be hydraulically manipulated. A liquid pressure dissipater 95 is shown mounted to the rear door 18 and liquid 2 is shown dropping to the ground. A hose storage area 96 is shown over the pressure dissipater 95. An articulated boom arm 86, which holds the valve actuator motor 85, is shown attached to the vacuum container filter housing 62. This boom arm 86 may also be used to support a vacuum hose. The boom may be powered by air pressure or hydraulic or linear actuator. An air reservoir 107, air hose 108 and air nozzle 109 are shown loosening debris 45 from a valve box 98. Vacuum hose 17 is shown vacuuming the debris 45 in to a vacuum tank 12. The vacuum producing means in this case is shown to be a compressed air [venture] venturi vacuum source 106. The above system is skid mounted 64 so it can be mobilized by a skid steer, forklift, truck bed or other mobile vehicle.

FIG 3 is similar to FIG 2 with the exception that the system is shown mounted on a truck bed secured by a gooseneck trailer coupler 63.

FIG 4 is similar to FIG 2 with the exception that the system is mounted on a trailer and vacuum hose 17 is shown vacuuming debris 45, which has been loosened by a water jetter, which consists of a water jet 40, a water hose 58, a jetter water pump 7, a water storage tank 8, and a hose reel 37. The above vacuum and jetter system cleans debris 45 from an in-ground casing 98 or valve box, which allows access to the buried valve 92 stem. A de-chlorinator 110 is also shown.

FIG 5 is similar to FIG 2 with the exception that the system is shown mounted on a zero turn radius vehicle 31 having a powered vacuum boom 36. The power head 85 articulating boom 86, which may also be powered or manual with spring balancing is shown actuating a buried valve 92 by means of an extension rod 91.

FIG 6 is similar to FIG 1 with the addition of a Trailer 31, a hydraulic power supply 83 for operating hydraulic tools 84; a de-chlorinator 110 is also shown. The de-chlorinator removes chlorine before hydrant water is disposed on to the ground or storm drain. A tool box 111 may also have a workbench or workstation attached